

# Knoxville Whig and Chronicle.

VOL XXXVII--NO. 5.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1875.

WHOLE NO. 1877

## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### HOME.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 23.**—There is great excitement over the determination of the Conservatives to seat certain members, which will give the Conservatives a majority on joint ballot. Packard quotes: "If this course is pursued, the Senate will adjourn for three days, and if persisted in will adjourn sine die."

**NEW ORLEANS, April 20.**—The majority report of the House Committee on Elections and Qualifications, declaring Geo. B. Burkhardt, of New Orleans, O. J. Collins, of St. Helena, Chas. DeShammas, Felix Voorhey's, of St. Martin, were entitled to the seats now occupied by Richards, Rockson, Floyd and Mortimer, was adopted by 61 yeas to 32 nays.

Before the above action in the House, the Senate had adjourned until to-morrow, and before adjourning, however, a resolution was introduced, unseating Goode and reseat Crozier.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 21.**—Governor Kellogg to-day sent a special message to both Houses of the General Assembly, calling attention to the fact that the time for which the Assembly was convened is rapidly drawing to a close, and earnestly urging the passage of a bill for the relief of the city of New Orleans, and recommending an amendment to the funding law. His message closes as follows: "Permit me to say that I expect you to under existing circumstances that the great interests of the State and City shall receive the preference in your proceedings over the advancement of party ends, and that our financial conditions renders it very undesirable that the term of this session should be extended, not only to the detriment of the tax payers or the creditors of the State."

The following telegrams explain themselves:

**NEW ORLEANS, April 21, 1875.**  
"Hon. Wm. P. Fyfe, M. C., Lexington, Mo." "The Democrats unseated four Republican members to-day. Telegraph me whether, in your opinion, by the agreement signed, the Democrats were to disturb more of the members of the House except those mentioned in the award to the Government." (Signed) "S. B. Packard."

**LEWISTON, ME., April 21, 1875.**  
"Hon. S. B. Packard, U. S. Marshal, New Orleans." "By the agreement and award, the status of your Legislature was to remain as we left it. The Democrats violate their good faith and plighted honor in their outrageous attempt to change it." (Signed) "W. P. Fyfe."

**KANSAS CITY, April 20.**—An officer who commanded the detachment of troops, and who had a recent fight with the Cheyennes reports two soldiers dead from wounds. That four soldiers were killed by thirty-five Indians, twenty miles south of Fort Wallace on the 15th, and a fight ensued, ten soldiers were killed. The soldiers escaped in the darkness. A general war is apprehended.

**CHICAGO, April 20.**—The "Advocate" here assembled last night, in a private way, and waited until near morning, with their white robes in readiness, for the expected coming of Christ. They finally dispersed quietly.

**MEMPHIS, April 20.**—Oscar Burton was killed at Somerville, Tenn., yesterday, by a man named Doyle. Burton last fall had a terrible encounter with two brothers named Reeves, during which two of the Reeves were killed and the other dangerously wounded, Burton being shot five times, and it was thought, mortally wounded. No particulars of the killing of Burton have been received.

**NEW YORK, April 21.**—The Treasurer of Booth's Theatre was arrested last evening on a warrant issued by Commissioner Davenport, based on the affidavit of a colored man named Smith, that he and his lady were refused seats in the parquette of the theatre. The treasurer was bailed till to-day.

Count Montecitorio, Major Rancetti and Dr. Elaldi, the Papal envoys, left for Baltimore this morning, and will join with Archbishop Bayley till that prelate comes to New York to confer the *berretto* on Cardinal McCloskey.

It is said that the men, in cleaning a cesspool at Staten Island, came upon between twenty and thirty thousand dollars in gold coin. It seems the premises were formerly owned by a city bank cashier who proved a defaulter to the amount of \$160,000.

Judge Blatchford has rendered a decision in the case of Charles A. Dana, arrested upon an attachment issued out of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by C. S. Marshall Fisk. Judge Blatchford discharges Mr. Dana from custody of the Marshal of this District in a very lengthy opinion.

An order for the re-arrest of Tweed under a three million bail has been placed in the hands of the Warden of the penitentiary. Should the decision of the Court of Appeals favor Tweed he will be taken to Ludlow street jail to await further action of the courts.

**NEW YORK, April 22.**—A dispatch to the *Sun* from Washington says: "The Supreme Court will adjourn the 3d of May. Although there has been no formal conference on the Louisiana case, which involves the Constitutionality of the Enforcement Acts, there is good reason to believe that this tribunal by a most decided majority will sustain the decision of Justice Bradley, in the Court below, and declare all this legislation to be void and without any Constitutional warrant. The opinion will be reserved until the meeting of the Court next fall."

The Beecher trial is to be adjourned one week to enable the counsel to prepare their stories. A master has been found, who will swear Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were served by him on the 15th day he made a note of it.

**BALTIMORE, N. C., April 22.**—Jacob B. Rumbough, cigar maker of Charlottesville, Virginia, more recently of Lynchburg, and Richmond, shot himself fatally in the head here this evening, with a small pistol. Cause, a failure to obtain work, and disheartened in consequence. He leaves a wife and three children in Lynchburg, he belonged to both the Knights of Pythias of Charlottesville, and the Red men of Richmond.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 23.**—The Senate to-day resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment to impeach Charles Clinton of high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and notified the House of their action. A committee was appointed to prepare rules to govern the Senate when sitting as a Court of Impeachment and a joint resolution was passed suspending Auditor Clinton from office, pending impeachment.

**NEW ORLEANS, April 21.**—The hulls of the Exporter and Bodman were towed across the river. The Kyle floated a couple of miles and sunk. Capt. Reeves of the Exporter had a party aboard. The most of the ladies were ashore. His daughter was among the lost.

**LATENT.**—The estimates reduce the loss to about 50. The captain and watchman of the Bodman report about 25 women and children lost from that boat and the same number is estimated by the spectators. Among the frantic crowd upon the Exporter's forecastle about 20 were rescued, among whom several were ladies. Some of the rescued were badly burned, among them persons who went aboard the burning boats to assist in saving life, and some instances of extraordinary heroism and endurance. All three of the boats were tied to the same ring bolt and in the hurry cutting the Kyle's moorings, and the three boats drifted out. There was lamentable want of order among the skiffs and tugs that endeavored to save lives. One boat had oil, which caught burning on the water, among the struggling for the shore. The estimates of the loss are reduced to from 30 to 40.

**LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 24.**—Several thousand ticket holders in the late Library lottery have placed coupons in the hands of Buntion and Duncan, to bring suit against the managers for breach of contract, to recover the money.

**WASHINGTON, April 26.**—The wires North which were prostrated by the storm Saturday night and yesterday morning, are still down.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad this afternoon about 5 o'clock, just outside of the tunnel near the eastern branch, between the 433 train from this city and the 543 r. w. Eight or ten persons were severely injured and both trains badly wrecked. Careful inquiry goes on to Southern names, either incoming or outgoing, among the injured.

**CHICAGO, April 26.**—Lieutenant Austin, of the Sixth Cavalry, reports a fight with the Cheyennes in Kansas. Nineteen Indians, including two chiefs and one medicine man, were killed. The soldiers lost one sergeant and a private.

**NEW YORK, April 23.**—John M. Convor, formerly Secretary of Col. Fisk, was arrested for \$25,000 defalcation. He was Treasurer of the National Stock and Land Company. The Postmaster-General has issued an order cancelling all awards of contracts heretofore made in favor of Jerome J. Hinds, Patrick Laughlin, John W. Delaney, William Weiss and Wm. C. Hiddings, these being the names contained in the proposals fraudulently imposed upon the Department by the complicity of clerks at the last regular letting. The order directs the contracts to be immediately awarded to the respective bidders whose proposals are next lowest in amount to the proposals thus rejected. The routes referred to are all in the State of Texas. The fraudulent bids having been made with full knowledge of the amounts of the bona fide proposals, only a few dollars below the bids to the Government occasioned by the present order will be very small.

Delano will not resign until the cloud resting over his department is dispelled.

Gov. Bard has resigned the Atlanta postmastership, to take effect June 1.

Sarah Walter alias Puss Oakley, the child stealer, has been sentenced to three months' confinement with the understanding that upon her release she return to Norfolk.

The President will appoint two paymasters in the Army to-morrow, vice those the Senate failed to confirm.

### FOREIGN.

**CITY OF MEXICO, April 12.**—VIA HAVANA, April 22.—The last session of the present Congress was opened by the President, Leonor D. Tejeda, with a speech. The President said the relations of Mexico, with the foreign powers were friendly in accordance with the recent amendment to the constitution, and a Senate would be organized in September. The Executive had fulfilled all the requirements of the Constitutional Amendment and the reform laws, but old prejudices and the spirit of bigotry still lingered. Some persons by artfully creating an unreasonable excitement, had occasioned or pretext for the formation of small armed bands in parts of Mexican and alien. They pretended to believe that Mexicans would allow themselves to be deprived of the glorious results of the victories they had achieved with their blood, of their ideas and principles, whose incorporation in the constitution and laws of the country, elevated the republic to a place among the most liberal and civilized people.

The President stated that measures would be submitted, making education compulsory, and providing for a normal college for female teachers.

Col. Tom Scott and party have arrived at the capital. Many who thought that their purpose was diplomatic and warlike, and now convinced that they are here in pursuit of a purely speculative and commercial enterprise.

Funds have been deposited for the construction of light houses at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

**Key West, April 22.**—Admiral from Havana report that one thousand well mounted insurgents entered the jurisdiction of Sagras, and on Friday last burned seven large plantations in the District of Quemas de Los Guines. They met with no resistance. Manuel Suarez, formerly an officer of the Spanish army, was in command.

Another rebel force, La Valery's corps, estimated to be 15,000 strong, is operating under Gen. Sangalli in the western part of the jurisdiction of Colofon. It was supposed at Havana that reinforcements had been received by Captain-General Valmaseda sufficient to prevent the insurgents from overrunning Colofon, and to check their progress westward for the present.

**LONDON, April 22.**—The meeting of the seat-holders of Her Majesty's Opera House, to decide whether to allow the use of the building to Moody and Sankey for revival purposes has been postponed to the 30th inst.

## ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION.

Celebration of the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Order.

Excursion to Sweetwater—Speeches on the Occasion, Etc., Etc.

Monday morning the "probabilities" indicated anything but auspicious weather, yet, nevertheless, the members of the Order were not made of the sort of material to be frightened by lowering clouds or leaden skies, but trusting to the "silver lining," albeit unseen, promptly assembled at the Lodge room on Gay street, where the procession was formed under the direction of Chief Marshal E. B. Mann and his assistants, Messrs. McAffrey and Corning, comprising the membership of East Tennessee Lodge, No. 34, Knoxville Lodge, No. 138, and Golden Rule, No. 177, and Knoxville Encampment, No. 11, and to the notes of the life and drum marched down Gay street to

**THE DEPOT.**  
Where the finest train ever furnished to a Knoxville excursion party was in readiness, to convey them to their destination. The coaches were the best on the road, four in number, two of which had just left the shops, and were used then for the first time, and as the gay party took their seats on the luxuriant cushions, while their eyes were delighted with the rich gliding and elegant finish of the interior, for which consideration and regard for their comfort many encomiums were lavished upon the railroad officials in general, and Mr. J. H. Foxe, the efficient and accommodating Master of Transportation, in particular.

**OFF FOR SWEETWATER.**  
Shortly after the cry of "all aboard!" from that most genial of conductors, Capt. Isham Newman, was heard, followed by the tinkling of the bell, the great engine shrieked, the wheels revolved, and we were off for Sweetwater under a full head of steam.

Among the party were a large number of ladies and children, whose bright smiles and holiday attire more than counteracted the absence of even old Sol's beams. This number was constantly augmented by others from the different stations along the road. At London the brethren were reinforced by a delegation from the Lodge at that place, accompanied by a considerable sprinkling of citizens.

The train sped noisily on until reaching Sweetwater Creek, a mile or so west of Philadelphia, when it was stopped a short time in order to afford the passengers an opportunity of witnessing the scene of the death of Holloway, the brave engineer, whose engine went through the treacherous trestle, the wreck of which is still rusting beneath the arches that now span the stream.

But not tarrying long at a spot filled with such saddening associations, the passengers got aboard again, and in a few moments the spires of churches pointing heavenward, and rows of business houses, announced the presence of Sweetwater, one of the most thriving villages in East Tennessee.

**THE WELCOME.**  
In order to show their appreciation of the visit of the great brotherhood and their town, a meeting of the citizens of Sweetwater was held and a committee of reception—composed of Messrs. M. K. Benson, L. L. Callaway, J. P. N. Brown, F. A. Hammen, and J. H. Patton—appointed to welcome the excursionists.

To those who are acquainted with these gentlemen, the mention of their names is a sufficient guarantee of the manner in which that duty was performed. Especially active in promoting the pleasure and comfort of the visitors, were Messrs. Benson and Callaway, who though not members of the Order, yet showed an aptitude for many of its teachings, in entertaining the "strangers within their gates," inducing the belief that when they become connected with the mystic brethren they will reflect honor alike on themselves and the fraternity.

At the depot a delegation from Cleveland Lodge, and the Cornet Band from that place were waiting to greet them, and those on board the train debarking a united procession of all Odd Fellows present was formed and led by the band, to the inspiring notes of martial music, the column proceeded to the Monroe Hotel, in front of which it was met, when the excursionists were warmly welcomed by Prof. R. H. Kase, in a happy speech, in which he paid a well merited tribute to the Order, whose anniversary they had come to celebrate, concluding with a complimentary allusion to the ladies, whose presence added so much to the pleasure of the occasion.

W. P. Washburne, Esq., responded on behalf of the Order, expressive of appreciation of the kind wishes of the citizens of Sweetwater, the hospitality of whose town and valley he as well as many of those present had often tasted before. Their visitors had come to the present occasion not to be entertained as individuals, but as representatives of an Order whose mission was one of benevolence and which supplied a vacancy not filled by even the Christian Church.

After music by the band and the procession was again formed and marched through the principal streets, bordered on either side by many neat and even elegant private residences with handsome yards in front, tastefully adorned with flowers and shrubbery, to the

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
A commodious building, which had been secured as the place for holding the exercises. Arriving at the church door the ranks opened in the manner formerly known in infantry tactics for the command, to the rear, open order, march! when the Chief Marshal and Assistants marched down the center to the rear of the column and turning "countermarched," entered the church left in front, comprising the high dignitaries of the Order, followed

immediately by members of the Encampment.

In front of and above the pulpit the motto of the Fellowship—"Friendship, Love and Truth"—was inscribed in large letters, and underneath the bond of union, symbolized by the three links.

After the audience was seated, the exercises commenced by singing the beautiful opening ode of the Order, which was rendered with great power and sweetness.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Mr. Parker, of Sweetwater, in which the Divine blessing was implored to rest upon the efforts of the society, whose anniversary we had met to celebrate.

**ADDRESS OF A. S. PROSSER, ESQ.**  
After an air from the band, District Deputy Grand Master, S. D. J. Lewis, introduced Mr. Prosser, who entertained his hearers in a speech of about twenty minutes, containing much statistical information. He spoke as follows:

**Ladies, Gentlemen and Brother Odd Fellows:**  
As one of the duties of a true Odd Fellow is obeying the orders of his superiors, in obedience to such an order I have to-day to assist with my mite in celebrating the Fifty-sixth Anniversary of the Order in America.

On occasions like the present, our orators not infrequently carry their auditory far into the history of the world, and there point them to signs and workings of secret associations, and inform them that there Odd Fellowship first had its origin. This I am persuaded, is done for the purpose of pleasing that great mass of the human race who imagine that, unless it traveled hand in hand with the arts and sciences, or originated amongst the armies of Rome or Greece, there could no good emanate from it. I confess to you that I do not believe, though there were secret associations in the armies of Greece and Rome, by which the soldiers knew each other, both by day and by night, that they were the originators, or laid the foundation stone of our Order. Yet, should there be any one in this audience who, through a blind adoration for the mysterious, or a love for something that smacks of antiquity, and desires to be incorporated into the history of our Order, I tell him he can find all his heart desires by referring to some of the printed works on the origin of Odd Fellowship.

But on examination of their history will be found no trace of the great cardinal principle of fraternity that underlies our whole fabric. Say, our Order, these legends need not invoke the aid of hoary-headed antiquity to assist it to a place high in the niche of fame amongst its sister secret associations, or to commend its merits to an enlightened public. Though known for many years in England in some shape or other, yet its history has failed to inform us of its true origin or age. The same historian has neglected to inform us how it was that the *fraternity of man* was selected as the great foundation stone of the Order.

The Order known in England as "the Manchester Unity" is the mother of the Order in America; but it remained for the Order here to develop, in all its beauty, its strength and its grandeur, its true principles. Thomas Willey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in America, was a member of the "Manchester Unity," and after his arrival in this country in 1817, advertised in the public prints of Baltimore, Maryland, for a meeting of Odd Fellows at his house. The result was, that on the 26th of April, 1819, there met in the city of Baltimore, Thos. Willey, John Welch, John Duncanson, John Cheatham, and Richard Kershworth, who then and there instituted Washington Lodge, No. 1, of the Order of Odd Fellows. This Lodge succeeded so well that shortly thereafter Franklin Lodge, No. 2, was called into existence.

Then in order to show their filial affection for the mother Lodge in England, they applied for a dispensation to recognize a new lodge, and on the 23d of October, 1820, it arrived, having been granted by the following Lodges: "Duke of York Lodge," "Proton" and "Manchester Unity."

On the 23d of February, 1821, they organized the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and elected Thomas Willey, Grand Master. This organization lasted until the 23d of January, 1825, when it was dissolved, and the Grand Lodge of the United States became a separate and distinct organization from the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and since that date has been the recognized head of the Order in America.

A charter of authority or dispensation was granted to the Grand Lodge of the United States, on the 10th of May, 1825, by the Order in England, known at that time as the "Grand Moveable Committee," also conferring one previously granted by the "Duke of York's Lodge," which authorized this Grand body to conduct the affairs of Odd Fellowship in America, without reference to the mother Lodge in England.

These matters stood until 1842, when, for some reason, the American branch withdrew from the mother Lodge and established what its name indicates, the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows."

It is gratifying to know, however, that though the form and language used by these two National bodies are slightly different, they are united in principle; and the objects they have in view, and the good accomplished by them, govern alike the motives and actions of each.

Many and radical changes have been made in the American branch of the Order; and under these changes it has assumed its present beautiful symmetry.

Under these changes it has not only attracted the people in North America, but Peru and Chili, in South America, Brazil and the Central American States, have taken hold, and are beginning to establish Lodges. Switzerland, the German Empire, and Austria have already organized a sufficient number of Lodges; so that the Grand Lodge of the United States, at one of its meetings, a short time since, granted a dispensation for a charter to them to organize a Grand Lodge, while from the far distant land of Australia, where the echoing voice of our brethren across the great watery deep, bidding us God speed in our onward progress, to ameliorate the suffering of our fellow man.

Odd Fellowship, being neither a sectarian or political in its character, it is to be hoped that its benign influence may spread over every nation, until it shall embrace within its folds men of every age and nationality.

When we come to examine the history of modern secret societies, we know of none that have surpassed the beneficent influence of Odd Fellowship, within its own circle, in relieving the sick, the widows, the orphan, and the distressed, and in driving poverty from the door of the families of its members.

We challenge the assertion, that no other secret Association that has for its object the amelioration of the human race, can point to greater deeds of benevolence than

have been performed by the Order in the past half century of its existence in America. To enter into a detailed account of the relief granted by it would be somewhat tedious, and occupy too much time; but, in order that you may have some idea of its extended operations, I quote the following from the Report of Grand Scribe James L. Ridgely, made to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of the United States, at its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, in September, 1874, who says the aggregate amount of relief granted in the year 1873, amounted to \$1,490,274.72. These figures may appear somewhat large to the uninitiated, but they are obtained from actual reports from subordinate Lodges. He proceeds:

"Our members are rapidly gravitating towards half a million in compliance, and our aggregate annual revenue, in gross, approximates five millions of dollars."

"These are grand figures," and furnish abundant cause of food for thought to those who desire to aid in relieving the distressed of their fellow man.

It may be well enough to state in this connection, that up to 1831, the ladies were not permitted to take part or share in this great work; but, in that year, a change was made, and now we have the "Daughters of Deborah," who aid their husbands in carrying out the objects and principles of the Order.

Odd Fellowship, by its widespread organization, has dispelled the superstitious ideas, which, a few years ago, was entertained by many of the ignorant and uneducated people, who supposed that our society was but a cloak to hide some great evil contemplated against the moral or political welfare of the country. But, having learned its object was to alleviate the sick, bury the dead, console the widow, and educate the orphan, they are, to-day, either joining our ranks or bidding us "God speed."

We do not require what station in life the applicant occupies who desires to join our Order. All we desire to know is, that he is an honest man; and when he or one of his family are visited by sickness, distress, or death, you will find some of our members or women present, being the created pillars, or most trusted friends, to cheer the afflicted, or speak words of comfort to the desponding mind.

The charity of Odd Fellowship begins at home, but rarely ends there; it lends its influence and aid to others besides its own members, its grand object being the amelioration of the whole human race. But its work must be done in accordance with its means; and its means being limited, so its operations must be circumscribed.

We make no use of no religious, moral, political, or humanitarian associations—these questions are not allowed to enter our Order; but we bid a cordial welcome to every institution that would rob mankind of his sorrows, and we leave each to manage its own peculiar affairs according to its own views. We inscribe upon our banners the three symbolic words: "Friendship, Love, and Truth."

Three golden arrows in the quiver,  
Three stars in heaven's dewy sky,  
Three links in the golden fetters,  
Three happy words in the spirit's life,  
Three golden words to hymn.

Three charms to guard the heart from sorrow,  
Three words of beauty from the bosom,  
Three words of a brighter morrow,  
Three words of the golden letters,  
Three words to heart's desire,  
Three words to heart's desire.

Three words to guard the heart from sorrow,  
Three words of beauty from the bosom,  
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was then introduced, whose fluency was never more happily displayed than on the occasion of yesterday's celebration. He alluded to the formation of the first Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States, appropriately named after the "Father of his country." When the originators of the Order, now numbering nearly half a million of men—first met, the shadows of night had fallen over the earth, but when the deliberations of Willey and his noble colleagues were concluded, and they went forth, the moon was shining in the zenith, surrounded by her dazzling escort of myriad stars, and now the glorious principles of Odd Fellowship were promulgated in the broad sunlight of day and assured success.

In portraying the beneficiary feature of the fraternity, the speaker beautifully delineated the symbol of the heart and open hand, signifying the purity of motive and liberality characteristic of the true Odd Fellow.

Mr. Hamilton spoke without notes, and in a notice of this kind, it is almost impossible to do justice to his remarks, which were couched in the most graceful language, elegantly delivered, and evinced a familiarity with his subject, that made a most favorable impression. He was frequently applauded.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hamilton's remarks, the band played an air, when S. D. J. Lewis, Esq., announced the exercises of the day concluded, and returned the thanks of the Order for the attention given, and announced that the next thing on the programme was

**DINNER.**

The church was emptied in a trice, and the procession reforming marched to the hotel, where the ladies had already repaired, where a repast worthy of the occasion had been prepared by Mr. W. H. Thompson, who by his table showed that he fully understood the difficult art of "keeping a hotel." To say that "ample justice" was done, would but feebly express the inroads made upon the edibles, but the ladies were not exhausted when the last guest quit through sheer exhaustion.

The time after dinner until the departure of the train was spent according to the varied tastes of those present—in walking around town or listening to the music of the bands, that from London being also in attendance. Among the prominent members of the Order present were D. F. Harrison of London; P. H. Lowe, J. T. Tomkins and W. S. Tipton, N. G., of Cleveland Lodge.

In order to escape the rain, which began falling about four o'clock, the excursionists got aboard without waiting for the word of command and soon the train was under weigh on its return trip, reaching Knoxville in due time to a driving shower, which compelled a number of the ladies to remain at the depot until vehicles could be sent to convey them to their homes.

Altogether, the day was pleasantly spent and we wish many successions of the day yesterday celebrated.

The fraternity in this city acknowledge their indebtedness to Prof. Marshall, of the Music Emporium for courtesies extended; and return their thanks to the citizens of Sweetwater for their cordial welcome with which they were greeted, while en route, were lavished on the Railroad Company for